Editor National Tribune.

members of his regiment.

The flag must have been

roughly handled at the time of its cap-

time this flag of the 3d W. Va. Cav.

International amity. That was our

erty, unity and material prosperity.

If the statement made to me at Char-

it, to any member of the regiment that

would accept and appreciate it.—Serg't

The 97th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: In your

issue of Dec. 14, I see a Mrs. Wm. E.

Koss, of Anselmo, Neb., wants to know

was quite familiar with that regiment,

would like to add a little to your state-

I was detailed as Orderly at brigade

headquarters, Second Brigade, Fourth

Division, Fifteenth Corps, just after

the battle of Missionary Ridge, which

occurred on Nov. 25, 1863, and served

war. In the Spring of 1864 we started

our brigade consisting of the 46th Ohio,

remained until after the battle of July

On the 15th of June, 1864, on

left of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Col.

of men, individually and collectively,

final muster-out.

G. H. Bates, Saybrook, Ill.

A Guidon of the 3d W. Va. Cav.

RECITALS AND REMINISCENCES.

Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures In the Great National Struggle. Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures In the Great National Struggle. In the

THROUGH BALTIMORE.

Thu 2d Mich. Declined the Protection of

dier. I was not a General, Colonel, Lieutenant or even a Corporal, but am proud to say I was the first man in the city of Flint, Genesee Co., Mich., to enlist under Lincoln's first call. I have often longed to see the statement in The National Tribune of how some of the boys came to enlist and how they

be done to elect Gen. Winfield Scott.

My father was bitterly opposed to slav-

regiments. We were a part of Tyler's

We did not break camp until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I having been sick the Police—On to Bull Run.

Editor National Tribune: I am reading The National Tribune and noting carefully everything in it, and find it so interesting I can hardly wait for the day to come around for its weekly apday.

I having been sick with diarrhea since our arrival, but all the time doing duty, I was ordered to report to the hospital and remain behind, but after some pleading with my Captain, William R. Morse, he consented to the time doing duty, I was ordered to report to the hospital and remain behind, but after some pleading with my Captain, William R. Morse, he consented to the time doing duty, I was ordered to report to the hospital and remain behind, but after some pleading with my Captain, William R. Morse, he consented to the time doing duty, I was ordered to report to the hospital and remain behind, but after some pleading with my Captain, William R. Morse, he consented to let me go. We marched out as day to come around for its weekly apday to come around for its weekly ap

to my father in regard to what should tery of artillery came dashing through was to be fought

past Centerville and down the road to space to give the organization of the Blackburn's Ford. Here we had our Ninth Corps at various periods. June baptism under fire; though a mere skir- 30, 1864, the Corps was commanded by mish, it was a pretty sharp one, and Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside. The suborwe could near Col. Richardson as ne said, "Capt. Ayres, can you see that flag on that building?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Well, can you bring it down?" "I think so." And he spoke to a Sergeant, and a gun was trained on the flag. The first shot went high, the section Division—Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Potter—First Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Henry Pleasants; Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Simon G. Griffin.

Third Division—Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Potter—First Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Henry Pleasants; Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Potter—First Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Henry Pleasants; Second Brigade, Col. John flag. The first shot went high, the secpearance.

You will please excuse me if I am stirred to give a little of my experience, as one of Dear Old Uncle Sam's boys. I must, however, give it as a private soldier. I was not a General, Colonel, Lieutenant or even a Corporal, but one.

Iar as Vienna Station, where some weeks before Col. Hatch attempted to reconnoiter with a train of cars, and backed his train up and into a masked battery. Here was an experience, our first bivouac and our first field breakfast of coffee, hardtack and boiled salt pretty busy picking and eating the pretty busy picking and eating the brown of line; but there was no disorder that rebel prisons and 108 from disease, etc.

the boys came to enlist and how they black smoke rising high in the heavens, ing rations. We again moved down to felt on that occasion.

My father was an old line Whig. I have before me a circular letter, date 1848, from Zach Chandler and others, the street of artillary come deriving the first simple in the neavens, and we could hear the crack, crack, crack, ward Blackburn's Ford, and remained until after sunrise on the Sunday morning buildings was Germantown. The division was drawn up in line of was in motion and every heart beating with excitement, for now a great battle



'I SAW A MAN WALK TO THE EDGE OF THE HILL AND BLOW THE REVEILLE."

brother but five years older than my-I was a born Abolitionist, too young to vote, but sang in a glee club for He's the man, too, who can wear the

I was also too young to vote for Lincoln in 1860, but when Fort Sumter was fired on it set ablaze every drop of blood in my veins, and when our mili tia company, the Flint Union Grays, called a rallying meeting, I made a little speech, and begged that my name be the first on the list of enlistment for the war from that locality. We were sworn into State service April 20, 1861, for three months' service, and rendezvoused at Detroit, Mich. Meantime the Government refused to accept any more three-months men. As Michigan had already one regiment of three-months years or during the war. Many went home, but many of us remained, and the skeleton of our company was quickly filled up and became Co. F, 2d Mich. Col. Dick Richardson was sor Colonel. Afterward Gen. J. B. Richardson, killed

At this point the Chief of Police came

After carefully loading our old Har-fresh pork for supper. per's Ferry muskets the Colonel re-

We had no occasion to fire a shot; in

Lincoln and Gen. Scott. I wonder if any comrade could ever any person who ever saw either of those men once forget the event. Or could he doubt that God Almighty raises up

Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Ir-vin McDowell, took up its line of march toward Richmond, 30,000 strong, in horn had not died away when bugle four divisions commanded by Brig.-Gen. after bugle mingled their sounds with Tyler and Cols. Hunter, Heintzelman those of the cavalry and artillery and and Miles.; Miles on the extreme left with whinnying horses and braying on the old Braddock road, which be- mules. An army of men, like magic,

columns to the left and in front were dence in McDowell. I believe every priself, in talking to another boy, said: | the left and center of our army, which | vate soldier understood that Patterson "This slave question will surely bring had arrived at Fairfax ahead of us. The was expected to hold Johnston's forces me was one of them. A spot about unable to make any progress in mov-"This slave question will surely bring on war. I may not live to see it, but on war. I may not live to see it, but on war, and many in my brother here will," pointing to me. Well, yes, I did see it, and he, poor fellow, did not. I write this to call attention to the feelings even among chillow, the feelings even among chillow the feeling even among the feeling the day, as their haste day, as their haste day, as the feeling the John C. Fremont is the man we want. later. We slowly moved on and finally

fore sundown, a Sergeant of my com- would go out on a hill overlooking the pany was ordered to take a detail of battlefield, and while watching the batnot pick up some fresh meat, as our battle, or, rather, lack of plan, for there wagon trains were not yet up. I very really seemed to be no plan of action through England in 1872 to promote were moving forward." much desired to go too, but was not one of the detail, and the Captain regade and a helter-skelter fight until it fused to let me go. Finally the detail became necessary to relieve them by started, and I picked up my gun and stole out of camp in an opposite direcmen in the field we were compelled to a barn in the distance, and made my way toward it. Noticing a small pen which contained a large fat hog, I first thought of killing the hog, but upon thinking of how little of it I could carry to camp alone, I continued on to the barnyard. I now heard voices, and not at Antietam. Had this grand man and noble soldier lived he would have been of the Army of the tiously along until I could get a view into battle. We marched past the Mayard stood a fine, gentle steer and at his head were two boys in blue, one Our regiment left the State June 6, holding him by the horns and gently 1861, and with much anxiety and expectation we arrived at the Relay House understand, but knew to be German, near Baltimore, Md., near sundown, which told me those two men were near Baltimere, Md., near sundown, June 9. It has been claimed ours was some of our German-American soldiers. The second man seemed to be intently have been game for the masked batteries the steer's throat with the supbut I do know our Colonel drew us up Uncle Sam had furnished each soldier Miles, whose commission was two hours in line, division of two companies, front, for the purpose of carving his meat, but older than Richardson's, had ordered was hardly sufficient an instrument for Richardson under arrest. But Miles "Second Michigan, we may now meet butchering and in that peculiar man- was drunk, and Richardson would not our first engagement. You will at the command load at will, and be careful ner. The steer seemed to really enjoy see his regiment led to destruction. We none of you get the hall down first. Let every man keep his head. Do not ahead, boys; this is nice." Well, the Centerville. It was intensely hot, and and stretched his neck as if to say, "Go left flank we double-quicked back to get excited, and do not fire unless you boys; this is nice." Well, the Centerville. It was intensely not, and give date of enlistment and musterreceive orders. We will march through began to wear its way through the thick cut it with a knife. the city company division front, where skin, when the steer's tail and head Arriving at the heights of Centerville, As you march let the first four men on right and left flanks watch the roofs and windows, and if attacked see that you bring down the assailant, be it man white the steer solled over a far as we could see all went up and he gave a tremendous we could look back and see the whole you bring down the assailant, be it man barnyard, while the steer sailed over a guard, for as far as we could see all low bar and ran down the pasture bel- seemed to be disorder except our briup with a large squad of men, and said he came to escort the regiment through voices, I looked up and saw the Serlowing at every jump. I stood laughing gade, and we under the command of an the town. The Colonel answered in geant and his detail still in search of Richardson ordered a battery of ar fresh meat. After expressing surprise tillery to take position on a hill and "You can march ahead if you want upon seeing me and laughing at the send a few shots into the pursuing cavto, but my men came here prepared to take care of themselves."

After carefully loading our old Har
After carefully loading our old Har-

ows on both sides of the road, my regi- where we again faced the enemy ment on a little rise of ground where marched over the hill with colors flyshow them what a ball and three buck- we could overlook the whole camp, ing, again by the flank and so on, re-I awoke just before dawn on the peating the maneuver at least a dozen morning of the 18th. The horses and times. This no doubt was the reason fact, we hardly saw a person except the police and railroad men.

We took the train for Washington on the fact. The noises and police and railroad men.

We took the train for Washington on the fact. The noises and police and railroad men.

Johnston did not pursue us farther, as not a soul of that vast camp was stirbus report, published in Appleton's Endown and the fact of the We took the train for Washington on the other side of town, and were all in their blankets, and the long rows of being worn out and the Federals massnight pulling through, arriving at stacked arms seemed to be keeping ing large forces at Centerville he did Washington at 7 o'clock on the morn- guard alone, for if there was a camp not think it expedient to follow the ing of June 10. In the afternoon we guard alone, for if there was a camp not think it expedient to follow the marched in review before President see. It is not possible for pen to de- fortified and manned. see. It is not possible for pen to de- fortified and manned. scribe such an imposing scene, much We now marched into a cornfield, and

others.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon we that Beauregard was being reinforced by Johnston's forces. Patterson had

failed to entertain Johnston. Retreat From Bull Run.

regimental front, down into a ravine; Our camp was situated in the mead- then by the left flank around the hill,

forget such an experience; in fact, could less the great transformation about to lay on our arms until about 2 o'clock next morning. We then arose and in next morning. We then arose and in Away over on the other side of this my regiment being the very last to leave the right man in the right place when camp was another eminence still highwanted?

We went into camp just below General's tents, and the only ones to be Georgetown, and two days later moved of Gens. Midway between and along either of the road the artillery and a complete than ours. Here was pitched the citement, we never saw another reb in pursuit, nor was there any whirlwind and Col. Catterson was again in compute the field; there was no running, no excitement, we never saw another reb in pursuit, nor was there any whirlwind and Col. Catterson was again in compute the field; there was no running, no excitement, we never saw another reb in pursuit, nor was there any whirlwind and Col. Catterson was again in compute the field; there was no running, no excitement, we never saw another reb in pursuit, nor was there any whirlwind and Col. Catterson was again in compute the field; there was no running of Gens. Wood and Sheridan to see if pursuit, nor was there any whirlwind mand of the brigade temporarily.

We had a large brigade (as large as this assault on the center of the ridge.

much concerning it.

When five years old, or in 1848, a brother but five years older then my doubts concerning the outcome. ridiculous or funny experience of my soldier life.

We would be unencumbered when ordered life.

We would be unencumbered when ordered life.

But all day long we lay listening to the battle on our well as the experience of my soldier life. right, expecting every minute to be called into action. Occasionally we gade and a helter-skelter fight until it

jor's headquarters, and could easily have taken our blankets, but still expecting to go into battle, we marched past them and turned down toward the ford, when Col. Richardson came riding up and cried, "Maj. Williams, where are you taking that regiment? About face!" Only for this we should soon

Georgetown, and two days later moved down to Camp Scott at Chain Bridge, where we lay guarding the bridge until pany of cavalry were camped, while farther to the rear and right were camped the small wagon train we had with us, together with the ambulance. I saw a man step away from one of the saw a man step away from one of the saw a man step away from one of the saw a man step away from one of the saw a man step away from one of the saw a superior office.

To Bull Rum.

Midway between and along either retreat to Washington. There came up a light rain, and we marched very slow-a light rain, and w

THE NINTH CORPS. The 50th and 107th Pa.

JUSTICE TO THOMAS.

Gen. Wiley Defends His Memory As to the Orders for Mission Ridge. (By Aquila Wiley, Colonel, 41st Ohio, and Brevet Brigadier-General.) My attention has been drawn to the

passage of your issue of Oct. 26 ult. by Maj. S. H. Byers, Adjutant, 5th Iowa. "Had that assault by Grant's center been made at the time he ordered it made, hundreds of the men sacrificed in front of Sherman would have been "It was to have followed the mo-

ment that Hooker on the right should advance on Rossville at the Confederate left flank. Burnt bridges de-layed Hooker four hours. Then Grant seeing that Sherman's lines could stand it no longer, ordered Thomas to assault immediately. A common soldier used to obeying orders will never in this world know how it happened that one whole hour afterwards, when Grant asked one of Thomas's Major-Generals why he was not assaulting, he received for answer: 'This, sir, is the first I have heard of it.' The order then, had not been given by Thomas. Grant, evidently enraged, ignored Thomas for the moment, and himself ordered Thomas's Generals to advance. The historic charge followed with a

This very grave accusation against out. The 107th Pa. belonged to Rob-inson's Division of the First Corps, Thomas is undoubtedly predicated Army of the Potomac, and lost 108 killed and 143 died from disease, etc .-

"Sheridan's and Wood's Divisions Editor National Tribune: I have signal was given. I now directed just read a communication in a late Thomas to order the charge at once. issue from John W. Greer, 3d W. Va. I watched eagerly to see the effect, and I watched eagerly to see the effect, and Cav., that prompts me to relate an incident that may be of some interest to was no indication of any charge being Comrade Greer and to other living made. The center of the line which was to make the charge was near In the Winter of 1867-8, I carried but that he had been ready all day to "march" from the Mississippi to the to make the charge at once. He was Potomac a kindlier or more patriotic off in a moment, and in an incredibly reception than that given me by the short time loud cheering was heard, and he and Sheridan were driving the citizens and soldiers of Charlotte, N. C. A large number of ex-Confederates enemy's advance before them towards met the flag several miles out from Missionary Ridge. and escorted it into the city, where, in front of the hotel wherein I was to be

I was a Colonel at the time, comthe guest of the city, several loyal and manding two regiments consolidated most excellent speeches were made, all as one in Wood's Division. I wish to appropriate to the occasion. Later in try to vindicate the memory of Thomas the evening a party of ex-Confederate from this very grave imputation. The soldiers called upon me for the express charge is in substance that Grant havpurpose of presenting me with a captured Union flag—a silk "swallowtail" ing ordered Thomas to cause these two cavalry flag. When the Confederate divisions immediately to assault the Government evacuated Richmond, its enemy's center, he had done nothing archives, including captured Union an hour after to carry out the order, flags, were removed to Charlotte. Many and that Grant thereupon issued the of these flags were distributed among order himself to the division comfamilies of the city; but the victorious manders.

The divisions of Wood and Sheridan belonged to the Fourth, which was commanded by Gordon Granger. In sion, many of them were destroyed; his official report he tells how these however, some of them were hidden divisions were put in action for this and saved, and the flag presented to assault. He says: "Gen. Sherman was the retreat of our own army a few days later. We slowly moved on and finally went into camp three miles from Centerville. I must here relate the most rediculous or funny experience of my dered into the fight. But all day long to know, and related the history of its capture. He stated that it was capture tured from the 3d W. Va. Cav. by (if I remember rightly) the 3d Va. Confederate Cav. pits, to take possession of them. At ture, for it was considerably shattered signal agreed upon, were fired in rapid when turned over to me; since which succession, and before the smoke had cleared away these two divisions (Shermen and go out and see if he could tle, discuss the wisdom of the plan of times. I had it with me, but it is not left) had cleared the breastworks that

> Of course, although he does not ex-National Infantry battle-flag, six by pressly say so, it was from Gen. Thomsix and a half feet in size. I took it as that Granger received this comto England again in 1887, making pat-mand. No one else but Grant would riotic use of it. I have also used it in have had the right to give it to him, heard continual whistling and thunder-illustrating patriotic topics in many and there is no pretense that Grant hundreds of free addresses delivered in did so. At this time Wood's and Sherthe Northern and Southern States, the idan's Divisions were deployed in two object of which was to help overcame lines of battle, presenting a united the hates and animosities engendered front about a mile in extent, accordby the war and thus eradicate sectional ing to Granger's estimate in his official prejudice and distrust, the non-exist- report, but according to my estimate, ence of which is, as all know, absolute- made after having been over the ly necessary to the proper maintenance ground many times since, more nearly of the National Union. Therefore, I two miles. It was important that all may say, the capture of the gallant 3d these troops should be put in motion W. Va.'s flag by the Confederates did simultaneously. To accomplish this not end its service in the cause of lib- Granger would communicate the order and signal agreed upon to each of his division commanders; they in turn to lotte over 37 years ago is correct; i. e., each of their brigade commanders, and if this flag belonged to and was lost the brigade commanders to each of by the 3d W. Va. Cav., I would be their regimental commanders, Granger pleased to send it, or what is left of would necessarily have to make an alsignal to commence the assault. He gives the time as 20 minutes of 4 o'clock when he fired the signal. does not state the time at which he received the order, nor does Grant something of the 97th Ind. I see you state the time at which he communicated it to Thomas. There is not the out, name of Colonel, etc., and as I least particle of evidence to indicate that Thomas did not immediately communicate it to Granger, nor that Granger did not immediately transmit it to his subordinates.

There was a report made shortly after the battle by Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, to the War Department, in which he makes some complaint in in that capacity until the close of the regard to Granger. He says: "The rebels having sent the mass of their troops to crush Sherman,

Grant gave orders at 2 p. m. for an 40th Ill., 6th Iowa, 15th Mich., 97th assault upon their lines in front of and 100th Ind., and 103d Ill., and so Thomas, but owing to the fault of Granger, who devoted himself to fir-28, on the right of Atlanta, after which ing a battery instead of commanding time the 26th Ill. was added to our his corps, Grant's order was not transbrigade, making eight regiments, and, mitted to the division commanders unas I recollect, so remained until our til he repeated it an hour later. Accordingly it was not executed until after 4 p. m., when the nearness of night rendered it impracticable to follow up Robt. F. Catterson, of the 97th, com- and complete the victory.' manded our brigade in a most exciting Dana is not speaking by the watch little engagement, which lasted from when he says that Grant gave the or near noon until night. Gen. Chas. C. der first at 2 p. m., nor when he says Walcott, former Colonel of the 46th that the assault was not made until Ohio, was our brigade commander, but after 4 p. m. Granger evidently is was absent at that time. During that speaking by the watch when he says campaign the reorganization of some that at 20 minutes of 4 o'clock he fired

of the divisions caused our brigade to the signal for the assault. Of course, birth, and mentioned one for Gen. Sherbe changed to the First Division, Fif- while he was waiting to have the orteenth Corps, Gen. P. J. Osterhaus der communicated to his subordinates commanding for a time, after which by his staff he may have amused him-we were commanded by Gen. Chas. R. self as stated by Dana, in sighting the Wood. At Griswoldsville, Ga., Gen. cannon on Orchard Knob.
Walcott was wounded in the arm by a I have examined the Official Reports

same corps, commanded so long by that necessary instructions were given to intrepid and greatly beloved soldier, the brigade commanders. This was Gen. John A. Logan, was as good a set near 3 p. m.'

Gen. Sheridan says: "Shortly after were in Wilder's Brigade of Mounted as ever wore the blue; and the 97th this disposition had been completed Infantry, and that we fully indorse Ind. was as good as the best, always about 2 p. m. orders were received every word you say in regard to Gen. ready for a fight and most agreeable and pleasant gentlemen always. I the enemy's rifle pits at the base of think the Lieutenant-Colonel's name Mission Ridge, to report when ready, ment left the brigade to join Kilpatrick Hoping you may live many years to

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the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble

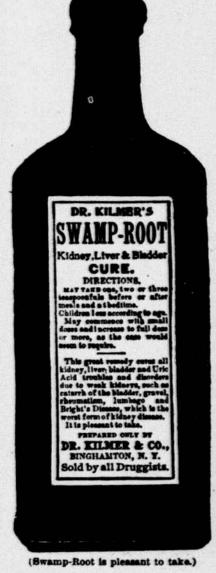
I had tried so many remedies without their having benefited me that I was about discouraged, but in a few days after taking your wonderful Swamp-Root I began to feel better.

I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headupon the following passage in "Grant's ache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking had been lying under arms from early Swamp-Root, as above stated. There is such a morning, ready to move the instant the pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to became impatient at last that there Mrs. A. L. Walker, 331 East Linden St., Atlanta,

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible where Thomas and I stood, but con- for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to the Union flag unfurled from Vicks-burg to Washington, carried it on foot and fully displayed at all times; my object being to promote National unity, peace and good will. To explain vision Commanders who was to make the day and obliges you to get up many times wherein I expected the enterprise to the charge, standing talking to him. I during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheupromote this greatest of our many spoke to Gen. Wood, asking him why matism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or great causes would require more space he did not charge as ordered an hour dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make than you would be willing to allow me; before. He replied very promptly that therefore, I will omit the explanation and relate the "incident."

before. He replied very promptly that this was the first he had heard of it, but that he had been ready all down to stomach and liver trouble your needs and liver trouble your needs and liver trouble your needs and liver trouble your needs. I received nowhere during the move at a moment's notice. I told him had heart trouble; you may have plenty of amlow complexion, make you feel as though you bition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.



How to Find Out

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a botchdust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Washington National Tribune.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take, and you can purchase the regular fifty cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

tion among the veterans that the sculp tor has put a slouch hat on Gen. Mc-Clellan in his model of the equestrian statue to be placed at Washington, D. rades describing military executions witnessed by them. I recall several wit-nessed during my service, one of which ever saw him wear other than a cap, and a straight, trim, French model one

at that. The cap was the regulation fatigue head-dress of the infantry of his army. There was the black full-dress hat, a should report him, which he did the reflex of the Kossuth furor, which some of the soldiers would use for every-day wear by removing the ornaments and up and down before the Colonel's tent black side plume, also punching a few air-holes near the crown; it was found to be more comfortable in the rain and and was heard by different person severe heat than the close cap. But for After his sentence was satisfied he load-

The first organization that put in an ous Pennsylvania Reserves, the "Bucktails," who wore it on all occasions. As much less rigid requirement for uniformity in dress, when the demand for the hat asserted itself without regard to color or shape. Many had brown felt hats sent from home almost pre-In 1864 the rebels were issued a soft tion cap during their whole service, as being more soldier-like in appearance. To conclude, on Nov. 10, 1862, in front of the Warren Green Hotel, at Warrenton, Va., Gen. McClellan bade farewell to the Army of the Potomac. It was an affecting scene, as he was personally beloved by every one of that army. I quote from the journal of Fred Vogel, of the U.S. Engineer Battalion: "None appeared to be ashamed to show his feelings at parting with the most idolized commander in the American army. At last the time came for him to leave, when, mounting his horse and in company with about 50 officers and the usual escort of the 6th U.S. Cav., he rode away. At starting the band played "Hail to the Chief," the officers remaining gave three cheers, when a lot of us private soldiers gave him three deafening cheers, upon which he looked back, taking off his cap, gave

us a last bow and smile. First and last and all the time Gen. McClellan in the field wore a cap, and under a slouch hat his bronze counterpart will not be "Gen. George B. Mc-Clellan," or typical of that period in the evolution of the uniform of the American soldier in the year of 1862.— Gilbert Thompson, U. S. Engineer Battalion, Washington, D. C.

ago, speaking of the monument to H, 2d Ky., Cincinnati, O. Sheridan, you suggested that it would be a proper thing to build monuments to other Generals at the cities of their man at Mansfield. The facts are Sheridan was not born at Somerset, and is the most dangerous and deadly ani-Sherman was born at Lancaster, O., and grew to young manhood and was ap- course, of the man behind the horse, pointed to West Point by Senator Thos. who is responsible for most of the mis-Ewing, of this city. "Cump Sherman" deeds charged to the horse, was the ward of Senator Ewing, and Senator Sherman studied law and practiced in Mansfield, and made that city his home, but the General always called Lancaster his home.-G. A. Har-

man, Lancaster, O.

Editor National Tribune: Allow the undersigned to say that for a time we on the old Braddock road, which becomes the Warrenton turnpike after passing through Fairfax Court House, Heintzelman, with the leading portion of the left wing, took the Little River turnpike, while Hunter, with the centre, took the Leesburg and Centerville, while Hunter, with the right wing. Todat, Tiper, with a right wing road. Tiper, with the right wing and arms flashing and arms flashing and arms flashing to the order of march, because private soldiers were discussing it together with other phases of the campaign.

Col. Richardson had been placed in command of the brigade consisting of the 2d and 3d Mich. and 12th Mass.

The 50th and 107th Pa.

The 60th and 107th Pa.

The 50th and 107th Pa.

The 60th and 107th Pa.

This the Lieutenant-Colonel's name and the the signal for the asmall ways. I think the Lieutenant-Colonel's name with the Lieutenant-Colonel

per articles from different com

C. They are absolutely justified, and I would like to describe, as it took place in the presence of over 8,000 troops. a soldier of the Army of the Potomac While in camp at Bardstown, Ky., in the Spring of 1862, one Calhoun, belonging to Co. A of our regiment, went out to a Mr. Sutherland, a short distance from camp, and shot a young porker. Sutherland saw him, and told him he same day. Calhoun was tried by drumhead court-martial, and ordered to walk for 24 hours with a rail on his back. He swore vengeance against Sutherland, any kind of a ceremony the cap was the requirement.

The first organization that put in an saw Mr. Sutherland in the field feeding appearance with the hat was the fam- his hogs. He very deliberately rested his rifle on the fence, fired and killed Sutherland. No one heard the shot or tails, who were it on all occasions. As the campaigns went on there was a saw the act. His body was found by much less rigid requirement for unimitted the crime. Chaplain Price, of our regiment, took the matter up, and finally ran the murderer to earth, in spite of his Captain's efforts to shield him. He was arrested, turned over to the civil authorities, tried, sentenced to English-made gray hat, and although the crown was too low, they were worth the crown was too low, they were worth the avacuted. The afternoon of picking up after a skirmish. So the the execution the Fourth Division and headwear in 1863 and 1864 was of a part of Wood's Division were drawn up rather nondescript character, although around the scaffold. Our regiment some never wore else than the regula- marched out without arms and formed a hollow square next to the scaffold. The condemned man was driven to the place of execution sitting on his coffin, with a bundle of papers in his hand, which proved to be his confession. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step. and asked permission to talk to the regiment, which was granted. His talk, in substance, was that whisky and bad associations had brought him to where he was, and advised his old comrades to eschew both; said his sentence was just, and bade us all good-by. The black cap was drawn over his face after he had made and adjusted the noose himself and tried it to see that it worked smoothly; the Lieutenant in charge was noose properly. At the given signal the trap-door was sprung and he was launched into eternity. He died without a struggle. Thus passed away a man who according to his own confession, was the murderer of seven men. After his execution his confession was published in pamphlet form. While we two men were killed in a row one night, but it was never known how they met death or who the guilty party was till the confession of Calhoun made it all

plain. a short history of the 2d Ky. published in your paper, as I followed its fortunes from West Virginia in 1861 till they were mustered out.—John V. Hunt, Co.

Tip for Humane Societies.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.) official statistics to prove that the horse mal in the world. This is exclusive, of

Cancer of the Breast-Another Tri-Oil Cure.

North Eaton, Ohio, July 9, 1905. Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Dear Sirs-I will write you again today to let you know how mother is. She has got so now she is feeling quite well, for her. The sore healed up nicely but feels a little sore and tender yet-all healed up in just four weeks. She says she is very thankful